

# HIV / AIDS

## SURVEILLANCE REPORT

## Second Quarter Edition

U.S. AIDS cases reported through June 1993

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Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a specific group of diseases or conditions which are indicative of severe immunosuppression related to infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Centers for Disease Control

and Prevention

National Center for Infectious Diseases

Division of HIV/AIDS

Atlanta, Georgia 30333



**Notice to readers:** Table 2 of this quarter's *Report* uses revised Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions issued by the Office of Management and Budget in June 1993. These latest MSA definitions retain most of the revisions issued in December 1992. However, the New York City MSA is returned to its pre-December 1992 definition, and the six MSAs in New Jersey which were included as part of the New York City MSA are again defined as separate MSAs. See technical notes for additional information.

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention . . . . . Walter R. Dowdle, Ph.D..  
*Acting Director*  
James W. Curran, M.D., M.P.H.  
*Associate Director (HIV/AIDS)*  
National Center for Infectious Diseases . . . . . James M. Hughes, M.D.  
*Director*  
Division of HIV/AIDS . . . . . Harold W. Jaffe, M.D.  
*Director*  
Surveillance Branch . . . . . John W. Ward, M.D.  
*Chief*  
Reporting and Analysis Section. . . . . Patricia L. Fleming, Ph.D.  
*Chief*  
Russ P. Metler, R.N., M.S.P.H.  
*Surveillance Report Coordinator*  
Statistics and Data Management Branch. . . . . W. Meade Morgan, Ph.D.  
*Chief*  
Xenophon M. Santas  
*Assistant Chief for Operations*

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**Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported July 1991 through June 1992, July 1992 through June 1993;<sup>1</sup> and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through June 1993<sup>2</sup>**

State of residence	July 1991– June 1992		July 1992– June 1993		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama	424	10.4	704	17.0	2,154	43	2,197
Alaska	16	2.8	29	4.9	150	3	153
Arizona	371	9.9	1,138	29.7	2,874	13	2,887
Arkansas	200	8.4	429	17.9	1,160	18	1,178
California	8,448	27.8	15,402	49.7	57,672	344	58,016
Colorado	429	12.7	1,100	31.8	3,337	19	3,356
Connecticut	480	14.6	1,444	43.8	3,980	91	4,071
Delaware	104	15.3	305	44.0	756	7	763
District of Columbia	806	134.7	1,083	183.6	4,812	78	4,890
Florida	5,246	39.5	8,765	64.4	30,073	713	30,786
Georgia	1,653	25.0	2,194	32.4	8,595	85	8,680
Hawaii	166	14.6	204	17.6	1,088	10	1,098
Idaho	39	3.8	69	6.4	194	2	196
Illinois	1,838	15.9	2,851	24.5	9,880	136	10,016
Indiana	379	6.8	768	13.5	2,312	16	2,328
Iowa	86	3.1	192	6.8	550	5	555
Kansas	168	6.7	300	11.9	957	5	962
Kentucky	178	4.8	296	7.9	1,058	13	1,071
Louisiana	864	20.3	1,130	26.4	4,586	62	4,648
Maine	57	4.6	77	6.2	371	2	373
Maryland	1,036	21.3	2,058	41.7	6,580	146	6,726
Massachusetts	858	14.3	1,933	32.3	6,535	122	6,657
Michigan	826	8.8	1,556	16.5	4,587	61	4,648
Minnesota	241	5.4	593	13.2	1,732	12	1,744
Mississippi	225	8.7	399	15.3	1,370	20	1,390
Missouri	706	13.7	1,660	31.9	4,456	31	4,487
Montana	21	2.6	28	3.4	123	1	124
Nebraska	61	3.8	152	9.5	425	4	429
Nevada	249	19.4	541	39.6	1,522	15	1,537
New Hampshire	53	4.8	92	8.4	353	6	359
New Jersey	2,213	28.5	3,482	44.7	16,836	419	17,255
New Mexico	109	7.0	277	17.5	785	2	787
New York	8,061	44.6	14,099	77.8	59,312	1,258	60,570
North Carolina	643	9.5	1,007	14.7	3,521	74	3,595
North Dakota	1	0.2	5	0.8	30	—	30
Ohio	771	7.0	1,156	10.5	4,445	66	4,511
Oklahoma	244	7.7	670	20.9	1,701	15	1,716
Oregon	290	9.9	663	22.1	2,077	9	2,086
Pennsylvania	1,370	11.5	2,122	17.6	8,331	118	8,449
Rhode Island	122	12.1	238	23.7	762	9	771
South Carolina	345	9.7	1,076	29.6	2,609	35	2,644
South Dakota	9	1.3	23	3.2	56	2	58
Tennessee	407	8.2	834	16.6	2,481	24	2,505
Texas	3,184	18.4	6,223	35.1	21,881	210	22,091
Utah	129	7.3	276	15.2	785	18	803
Vermont	22	3.9	29	5.1	133	2	135
Virginia	656	10.4	1,365	21.4	4,340	79	4,419
Washington	520	10.4	1,180	22.8	4,297	18	4,315
West Virginia	70	3.9	71	3.9	339	5	344
Wisconsin	224	4.5	625	12.5	1,562	16	1,578
Wyoming	11	2.4	33	7.1	90	—	90
<b>U.S. total</b>	<b>45,629</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>82,946</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>300,615</b>	<b>4,462</b>	<b>305,077</b>
Guam	2	1.5	2	1.5	13	—	13
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	1,814	51.0	2,535	70.7	9,911	243	10,154
Virgin Islands, U.S.	20	19.5	42	40.8	139	5	144
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,465</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>85,525</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>310,680</b>	<b>4,710</b>	<b>315,390</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes 6 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

<sup>2</sup>During the second quarter of 1993, CDC received reports of 25,964 cases and 12,313 deaths among adults/adolescents and 230 cases and 159 deaths among children.

**Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported July 1991 through June 1992, July 1992 through June 1993;<sup>1</sup> and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through June 1993**

Metropolitan area of residence <sup>2</sup>	July 1991– June 1992		July 1992– June 1993		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	42	6.3	38	5.7	199	–	199
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	97	11.2	194	22.1	615	14	629
Albuquerque, N.M.	67	11.1	169	27.4	461	1	462
Allentown, Pa.	39	6.5	73	12.0	261	4	265
Ann Arbor, Mich.	37	7.4	49	9.7	173	4	177
Atlanta, Ga.	1,186	38.9	1,490	47.4	6,371	41	6,412
Austin, Tex.	264	30.2	505	56.0	1,574	14	1,588
Bakersfield, Calif.	51	9.0	125	21.2	307	3	310
Baltimore, Md.	588	24.4	1,394	57.0	4,104	110	4,214
Baton Rouge, La.	97	18.0	123	22.5	437	4	441
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	272	21.2	402	31.4	2,103	51	2,154
Birmingham, Ala.	106	12.5	250	29.1	674	11	685
Boston, Mass.	760	13.4	1,707	30.3	5,871	107	5,978
Buffalo, N.Y.	80	6.7	191	16.0	622	7	629
Charleston, S.C.	76	14.5	218	40.4	554	4	558
Charlotte, N.C.	124	10.4	232	19.0	709	9	718
Chicago, Ill.	1,607	21.4	2,500	33.0	8,700	121	8,821
Cincinnati, Ohio	118	7.6	180	11.5	702	10	712
Cleveland, Ohio	237	10.7	354	15.9	1,260	25	1,285
Columbus, Ohio	153	11.2	236	16.9	938	6	944
Dallas, Tex.	776	28.3	1,686	60.2	5,574	24	5,598
Dayton, Ohio	78	8.2	118	12.3	451	8	459
Denver, Colo.	354	21.2	926	54.0	2,767	14	2,781
Detroit, Mich.	631	14.7	1,092	25.4	3,256	45	3,301
El Paso, Tex.	41	6.7	110	17.4	286	1	287
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	856	66.5	1,080	81.9	4,845	103	4,948
Fort Worth, Tex.	148	10.6	381	26.6	1,254	14	1,268
Fresno, Calif.	80	10.2	153	19.0	464	4	468
Gary, Ind.	40	6.5	77	12.5	228	1	229
Grand Rapids, Mich.	52	5.5	111	11.5	307	2	309
Greensboro, N.C.	133	12.5	147	13.6	598	11	609
Greenville, S.C.	47	5.6	208	24.3	437	2	439
Harrisburg, Pa.	48	8.1	64	10.6	289	6	295
Hartford, Conn.	144	12.8	428	38.0	1,200	18	1,218
Honolulu, Hawaii	119	14.0	166	19.2	826	7	833
Houston, Tex.	1,177	34.2	2,160	60.8	8,537	87	8,624
Indianapolis, Ind.	177	12.6	349	24.4	1,100	5	1,105
Jacksonville, Fla.	309	33.1	813	84.6	1,964	49	2,013
Jersey City, N.J.	365	66.0	421	76.0	2,685	69	2,754
Kansas City, Mo.	291	18.2	738	45.5	2,124	7	2,131
Knoxville, Tenn.	33	5.5	60	9.8	213	2	215
Las Vegas, Nev.	192	20.8	425	42.6	1,176	14	1,190
Little Rock, Ark.	67	12.9	173	33.0	455	8	463
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,072	34.2	5,196	57.1	20,192	142	20,334
Louisville, Ky.	87	9.1	150	15.5	466	8	474
Memphis, Tenn.	153	15.0	334	32.3	883	8	891
Miami, Fla.	1,691	85.5	2,063	102.3	8,777	249	9,026
Middlesex, N.J.	209	20.3	333	32.2	1,447	31	1,478
Milwaukee, Wis.	122	8.4	322	22.1	837	10	847
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	207	8.0	530	20.2	1,541	9	1,550
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	122	12.2	339	33.7	1,198	33	1,231
Nashville, Tenn.	125	12.5	228	22.3	765	9	774
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	309	11.8	876	33.3	2,927	63	2,990
New Haven, Conn.	294	18.0	883	54.1	2,440	70	2,510
New Orleans, La.	498	38.5	579	44.4	2,732	35	2,767
New York, N.Y.	6,979	81.6	11,798	137.9	51,112	1,126	52,238
Newark, N.J.	922	50.6	1,283	70.6	6,853	185	7,038
Norfolk, Va.	120	8.2	274	18.4	917	22	939
Oakland, Calif.	571	27.0	1,106	51.6	3,908	26	3,934
Oklahoma City, Okla.	123	12.7	299	30.4	798	1	799

**Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported July 1991 through June 1992, July 1992 through June 1993;<sup>1</sup> and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through June 1993 — Continued**

Metropolitan area of residence <sup>2</sup>	July 1991– June 1992		July 1992– June 1993		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Omaha, Neb.	42	6.5	115	17.4	308	1	309
Orange County, Calif.	590	24.2	602	24.3	2,642	19	2,661
Orlando, Fla.	357	28.1	850	64.8	2,145	38	2,183
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,044	21.1	1,756	35.4	6,502	85	6,587
Phoenix, Ariz.	280	12.2	809	34.6	2,100	9	2,109
Pittsburgh, Pa.	147	6.1	164	6.8	936	4	940
Portland, Oreg.	235	15.0	615	37.8	1,820	6	1,826
Providence, R.I.	114	12.4	221	24.1	715	8	723
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	119	13.5	189	20.8	754	18	772
Richmond, Va.	158	17.9	359	40.0	951	13	964
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	399	14.7	901	31.6	2,455	26	2,481
Rochester, N.Y.	91	8.5	205	18.9	684	8	692
Sacramento, Calif.	252	18.2	408	28.4	1,348	14	1,362
Saint Louis, Mo.	376	15.0	783	31.0	2,111	21	2,132
Salt Lake City, Utah	115	10.4	247	21.8	697	13	710
San Antonio, Tex.	234	17.4	330	24.1	1,427	14	1,441
San Diego, Calif.	607	23.8	1,400	53.9	4,588	30	4,618
San Francisco, Calif.	1,986	122.4	3,862	235.3	16,228	26	16,254
San Jose, Calif.	172	11.4	402	26.6	1,365	11	1,376
San Juan, P.R.	1,092	58.8	1,645	87.7	6,316	159	6,475
Sarasota, Fla.	68	13.6	134	26.1	526	12	538
Scranton, Pa.	29	4.5	53	8.2	183	3	186
Seattle, Wash.	366	17.6	904	42.6	3,249	10	3,259
Springfield, Mass.	87	14.5	183	30.5	525	15	540
Stockton, Calif.	37	7.5	78	15.5	264	8	272
Syracuse, N.Y.	59	7.9	143	18.9	448	6	454
Tacoma, Wash.	37	6.1	97	15.5	305	8	313
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	516	24.6	1,314	61.6	3,529	52	3,581
Toledo, Ohio	38	6.2	83	13.5	254	5	259
Tucson, Ariz.	68	10.0	256	37.3	585	3	588
Tulsa, Okla.	67	9.3	219	29.7	513	5	518
Ventura, Calif.	66	9.7	119	17.4	352	1	353
Washington, D.C.	1,465	34.1	2,087	47.8	8,627	133	8,760
West Palm Beach, Fla.	444	50.1	837	92.0	2,791	105	2,896
Wichita, Kansas	61	12.4	84	16.8	257	2	259
Wilmington, Del.	76	14.6	231	43.5	561	6	567
Youngstown, Ohio	21	3.5	27	4.5	140	—	140
<b>Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population</b>	<b>39,678</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>71,621</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>264,665</b>	<b>3,971</b>	<b>268,636</b>
<b>Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population</b>	<b>4,969</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8,946</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>29,476</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>29,941</b>
<b>Non-metropolitan areas</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4,629</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>15,343</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>15,596</b>
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>47,465</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>85,525</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>310,680</b>	<b>4,710</b>	<b>315,390</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes 6 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

<sup>2</sup>Based on Metropolitan Statistical Area definitions revised June 1993. See notice to readers (page 2) and technical notes.

<sup>3</sup>Totals include 1,217 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

**Table 3. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported July 1991 through June 1992, July 1992 through June 1993;<sup>1</sup> and cumulative totals, by age group and exposure category, through June 1993, United States**

Adult/ adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals					
	July 1991- June 1992		July 1992- June 1993		July 1991- June 1992		July 1992- June 1993		July 1991- June 1992		July 1992- June 1993		Cumulative total <sup>2</sup>	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	25,051	(62)	41,029	(57)	—		—		25,051	(54)	41,029	(48)	172,085	(55)
Injecting drug use	8,742	(22)	16,267	(22)	2,859	(47)	5,685	(46)	11,601	(25)	21,952	(26)	73,610	(24)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2,591	(6)	4,636	(6)	—		—		2,591	(6)	4,636	(5)	19,557	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	333	(1)	866	(1)	6	(0)	24	(0)	339	(1)	890	(1)	2,762	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	1,520	(4)	2,991	(4)	2,521	(41)	4,556	(37)	4,041	(9)	7,547	(9)	21,873	(7)
Sex with injecting drug user	670		1,052		1,450		2,152		2,120		3,204		10,800	
Sex with bisexual male	—		—		182		338		182		338		1,115	
Sex with person with hemophilia	4		8		16		50		20		58		172	
Born in Pattern–II <sup>3</sup> country	296		548		182		282		478		830		3,557	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	19		30		20		29		39		59		261	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	25		49		49		92		74		141		420	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	506		1,304		622		1,613		1,128		2,917		5,548	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue <sup>4</sup>	411	(1)	651	(1)	263	(4)	456	(4)	674	(1)	1,107	(1)	5,733	(2)
Other/risk not identified <sup>5</sup>	1,926	(5)	5,910	(8)	487	(8)	1,651	(13)	2,413	(5)	7,561	(9)	15,060	(5)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	40,574	(100)	72,350	(100)	6,136	(100)	12,372	(100)	46,710	(100)	84,722	(100)	310,680	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category														
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	28	(7)	19	(5)	—		2	(1)	28	(4)	21	(3)	202	(4)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	332	(87)	362	(89)	352	(94)	382	(96)	684	(91)	744	(93)	4,121	(87)
Injecting drug use	122		123		145		129		267		252		1,844	
Sex with injecting drug user	53		54		66		58		119		112		802	
Sex with bisexual male	8		5		10		2		18		7		85	
Sex with person with hemophilia	5		1		1		3		6		4		21	
Born in Pattern-II country	19		21		17		13		36		34		301	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	3		3		2		2		5		5		23	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	1		1		3		1		4		2		18	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	34		38		20		52		54		90		260	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	10		16		7		9		17		25		93	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	77		100		81		113		158		213		674	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	17	(4)	15	(4)	12	(3)	7	(2)	29	(4)	22	(3)	321	(7)
Risk not identified	4	(1)	10	(2)	10	(3)	6	(2)	14	(2)	16	(2)	66	(1)
Pediatric subtotal	381	(100)	406	(100)	374	(100)	397	(100)	755	(100)	803	(100)	4,710	(100)
Total	40,955		72,756		6,510		12,769		47,465		85,525		315,390	

<sup>1</sup>Includes 6 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

<sup>2</sup>Includes 6 persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See JAMA 1992;267:2775-9.

<sup>3</sup>See technical notes.

<sup>4</sup>Twenty-three adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Six additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue or organs from HIV-infected donors. Three of the 6 received tissues or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See N Engl J Med 1992;326:726-32.

<sup>5</sup>"Other" refers to 8 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion; to 2 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies; to 1 person who acquired HIV infection perinatally and was diagnosed with AIDS after age 13; and to 1 person with intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person. "Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

**Table 4. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1992 through June 1993,<sup>1</sup> and cumulative totals, through June 1993, United States**

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1992– June 1993		Cumulative total		July 1992– June 1993		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	26,995	(73)	118,368	(78)	8,451	(37)	31,694	(42)	4,999	(42)	19,907	(45)
Injecting drug use	3,630	(10)	11,528	(8)	8,108	(36)	27,115	(36)	4,436	(37)	16,811	(38)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2,631	(7)	11,140	(7)	1,314	(6)	5,448	(7)	637	(5)	2,808	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	706	(2)	2,210	(1)	93	(0)	231	(0)	53	(0)	206	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	535	(1)	1,510	(1)	1,911	(8)	5,783	(8)	524	(4)	1,235	(3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	203		748		658		1,974		184		566	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	5		12		1		3		1		3	
<i>Born in Pattern-II<sup>2</sup> country</i>	1		8		545		2,444		–		11	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	7		51		22		75		1		11	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	20		67		21		45		6		29	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	299		624		664		1,242		332		615	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	414	(1)	2,450	(2)	131	(1)	568	(1)	93	(1)	370	(1)
Risk not identified <sup>3</sup>	1,996	(5)	4,240	(3)	2,614	(12)	4,837	(6)	1,187	(10)	2,597	(6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,907</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>151,446</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>22,622</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>75,676</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>11,929</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>43,934</b>	<b>(100)</b>
Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals <sup>4</sup>			
	July 1992– June 1993		Cumulative total		July 1992– June 1993		Cumulative total		July 1992– June 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	356	(71)	1,422	(78)	136	(66)	349	(64)	41,029	(57)	172,085	(63)
Injecting drug use	25	(5)	70	(4)	19	(9)	58	(11)	16,267	(22)	55,698	(20)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	18	(4)	51	(3)	32	(16)	93	(17)	4,636	(6)	19,557	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	12	(2)	32	(2)	2	(1)	12	(2)	866	(1)	2,697	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	14	(3)	26	(1)	3	(1)	8	(1)	2,991	(4)	8,572	(3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	5		11		1		5		1,052		3,305	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		8		19	
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	1		3		–		–		548		2,472	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	–		1		–		–		30		138	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		2		–		–		49		144	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	6		9		2		3		1,304		2,494	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12	(2)	69	(4)	1	(0)	4	(1)	651	(1)	3,466	(1)
Risk not identified	67	(13)	145	(8)	13	(6)	24	(4)	5,910	(8)	11,915	(4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>72,350</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>273,990</b>	<b>(100)</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes 6 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

<sup>2</sup>See technical notes.

<sup>3</sup>"Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

<sup>4</sup>Includes 571 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

**Table 5. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1992 through June 1993,<sup>1</sup> and cumulative totals, through June 1993, United States**

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1992–June 1993		Cumulative total		July 1992–June 1993		Cumulative total		July 1992–June 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	1,400	(44)	3,995	(43)	3,228	(48)	10,285	(53)	1,017	(43)	3,516	(47)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	13	(0)	43	(0)	6	(0)	14	(0)	4	(0)	7	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,144	(36)	3,168	(34)	2,370	(35)	6,976	(36)	978	(41)	3,022	(41)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	494		1,522		1,032		3,732		607		2,185	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	164		571		115		376		45		136	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	39		125		7		18		3		7	
<i>Born in Pattern-II<sup>2</sup> country</i>	1		3		277		1,070		3		10	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	4		15		24		104		1		4	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	55		166		17		53		11		45	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	387		766		898		1,623		308		635	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	215	(7)	1,347	(14)	142	(2)	528	(3)	82	(3)	326	(4)
Risk not identified <sup>3</sup>	379	(12)	777	(8)	956	(14)	1,741	(9)	295	(12)	580	(8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>9,330</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>6,702</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>19,544</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>(100)</b>

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals <sup>4</sup>			
	July 1992–June 1993		Cumulative total		July 1992–June 1993		Cumulative total		July 1992–June 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	11	(13)	29	(15)	16	(40)	49	(52)	5,685	(46)	17,912	(49)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(1)	1	(1)	–	–	–	–	24	(0)	65	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	46	(55)	86	(43)	15	(38)	27	(29)	4,556	(37)	13,301	(36)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	9		23		9		18		2,152		7,495	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	11		25		2		4		338		1,115	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		2		1		1		50		153	
<i>Born in Pattern-I country</i>	1		1		–		–		282		1,085	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	–		–		–		–		29		123	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	9		11		–		–		92		276	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	16		24		3		4		1,613		3,054	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	14	(17)	55	(28)	3	(8)	8	(9)	456	(4)	2,267	(6)
Risk not identified	11	(13)	29	(15)	6	(15)	10	(11)	1,651	(13)	3,145	(9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>12,372</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>36,690</b>	<b>(100)</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes 6 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

<sup>2</sup>See technical notes.

<sup>3</sup>"Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

<sup>4</sup>Includes 71 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.



**Table 6. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1992 through June 1993, and cumulative totals, through June 1993, United States**

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1992–June 1993		Cumulative total		July 1992–June 1993		Cumulative total		July 1992–June 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	13	(10)	138	(15)	2	(0)	26	(1)	5	(3)	34	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	103	(81)	625	(66)	452	(96)	2,435	(95)	180	(93)	1,025	(89)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	34		277		150		1,092		64		461	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	18		123		59		368		34		305	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	5		39		1		27		1		18	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		13		1		5		1		3	
<i>Born in Pattern-II<sup>1</sup> country</i>	–		3		34		296		–		2	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	–		–		5		21		–		1	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		6		–		4		1		8	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	8		40		51		137		29		77	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	6		28		10		40		9		25	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	29		96		141		445		41		125	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	8	(6)	164	(17)	7	(1)	73	(3)	7	(4)	76	(7)
Risk not identified <sup>2</sup>	3	(2)	15	(2)	11	(2)	40	(2)	2	(1)	11	(1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>(100)</b>

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals <sup>3</sup>			
	July 1992–June 1993		Cumulative total		July 1992–June 1993		Cumulative total		July 1992–June 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–		3	(14)	1	(33)	1	(7)	21	(3)	202	(4)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	2	(100)	11	(52)	2	(67)	14	(93)	744	(93)	4,121	(87)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	1		4		1		6		252		1,844	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	–		2		1		2		112		802	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		1		–		–		7		85	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		4		21	
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	–		–		–		–		34		301	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	–		–		–		–		5		23	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		2		18	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	1		2		–		2		90		260	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–		–		–		–		25		93	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	–		2		–		4		213		674	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–		7	(33)	–		–		22	(3)	321	(7)
Risk not identified	–		–		–		–		16	(2)	66	(1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>4,710</b>	<b>(100)</b>

<sup>1</sup>See technical notes.

<sup>2</sup>"Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

<sup>3</sup>Includes 12 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

**Table 7. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported July 1991 through June 1992, July 1992 through June 1993,<sup>1</sup> and cumulative totals through June 1993, United States**

Male exposure category	13-19 years old						20-24 years old					
	July 1991– June 1992		July 1992– June 1993		Cumulative total		July 1991– June 1992		July 1992– June 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	36	(32)	81	(29)	299	(33)	716	(62)	1,291	(60)	6,116	(65)
Injecting drug use	6	(5)	14	(5)	61	(7)	169	(15)	234	(11)	1,166	(12)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5	(4)	5	(2)	42	(5)	110	(10)	185	(9)	995	(11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	54	(47)	147	(52)	409	(45)	37	(3)	131	(6)	352	(4)
Heterosexual contact:	2	(2)	13	(5)	28	(3)	55	(5)	98	(5)	330	(3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	–		6		10		27		33		123	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		1		1		–		–		1	
<i>Born in Pattern-II<sup>2</sup> country</i>	–		1		8		7		12		92	
<i>Sex with person born in     Pattern-II country</i>	–		–		1		–		1		1	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient     with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		2		2		7	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person,     risk not specified</i>	2		5		8		19		50		106	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	(5)	7	(2)	36	(4)	11	(1)	13	(1)	78	(1)
Risk not identified <sup>3</sup>	5	(4)	17	(6)	38	(4)	54	(5)	191	(9)	409	(4)
Male subtotal	114	(100)	284	(100)	913	(100)	1,152	(100)	2,143	(100)	9,446	(100)
<b>Female exposure category</b>												
Injecting drug use	16	(28)	12	(8)	82	(21)	125	(32)	231	(29)	847	(35)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(2)	–		4	(0)	–		4	(0)	8	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	29	(51)	93	(65)	208	(54)	206	(54)	401	(50)	1,193	(50)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	19		34		115		124		196		689	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1		6		10		15		26		99	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		1		6		1		7		24	
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	1		5		11		6		8		60	
<i>Sex with person born in     Pattern-II country</i>	–		1		2		2		1		12	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient     with HIV infection</i>	–		1		2		–		1		6	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person,     risk not specified</i>	6		45		62		58		162		303	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(4)	9	(6)	36	(9)	9	(2)	21	(3)	79	(3)
Risk not identified	9	(16)	30	(21)	58	(15)	45	(12)	145	(18)	267	(11)
Female subtotal	57	(100)	144	(100)	388	(100)	385	(100)	802	(100)	2,394	(100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>		<b>428</b>		<b>1,301</b>		<b>1,537</b>		<b>2,945</b>		<b>11,840</b>	

<sup>1</sup>Includes 6 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

<sup>2</sup>See technical notes.

<sup>3</sup>"Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

**Table 8. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1993,<sup>1</sup> United States**

	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Males</b>												
<b>Age at diagnosis (years)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>
Under 5	313	(0)	1,117	(1)	466	(1)	8	(0)	8	(1)	1,916	(1)
5-12	242	(0)	178	(0)	143	(0)	6	(0)	1	(0)	570	(0)
13-19	434	(0)	284	(0)	174	(0)	11	(1)	10	(2)	913	(0)
20-24	4,466	(3)	3,051	(4)	1,829	(4)	65	(4)	21	(4)	9,446	(3)
25-29	22,109	(15)	11,251	(15)	7,196	(16)	245	(13)	109	(20)	40,991	(15)
30-34	35,468	(23)	17,682	(23)	10,899	(24)	373	(20)	157	(28)	64,693	(23)
35-39	33,713	(22)	17,928	(23)	9,903	(22)	398	(22)	112	(20)	62,200	(22)
40-44	24,075	(16)	11,980	(16)	6,544	(15)	312	(17)	72	(13)	43,082	(16)
45-49	14,268	(9)	6,232	(8)	3,472	(8)	199	(11)	32	(6)	24,255	(9)
50-54	7,661	(5)	3,466	(5)	1,878	(4)	100	(5)	14	(3)	13,149	(5)
55-59	4,407	(3)	1,942	(3)	1,096	(2)	57	(3)	9	(2)	7,536	(3)
60-64	2,628	(2)	1,066	(1)	546	(1)	19	(1)	9	(2)	4,272	(2)
65 or older	2,217	(1)	794	(1)	397	(1)	36	(2)	3	(1)	3,453	(1)
Male subtotal	152,001	(100)	76,971	(100)	44,543	(100)	1,829	(100)	557	(100)	276,476	(100)
<b>Females</b>												
<b>Age at diagnosis (years)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>
Under 5	309	(3)	1,100	(5)	436	(5)	1	(0)	6	(6)	1,859	(5)
5-12	78	(1)	179	(1)	101	(1)	6	(3)	—		365	(1)
13-19	96	(1)	231	(1)	58	(1)	1	(0)	1	(1)	388	(1)
20-24	610	(6)	1,218	(6)	541	(7)	10	(5)	9	(9)	2,394	(6)
25-29	1,712	(18)	3,463	(17)	1,559	(20)	20	(10)	23	(23)	6,786	(17)
30-34	2,196	(23)	5,094	(24)	1,933	(24)	39	(19)	28	(28)	9,308	(24)
35-39	1,707	(18)	4,560	(22)	1,526	(19)	32	(15)	12	(12)	7,855	(20)
40-44	987	(10)	2,514	(12)	879	(11)	37	(18)	9	(9)	4,433	(11)
45-49	526	(5)	1,033	(5)	400	(5)	16	(8)	5	(5)	1,987	(5)
50-54	329	(3)	628	(3)	246	(3)	11	(5)	2	(2)	1,218	(3)
55-59	314	(3)	352	(2)	144	(2)	8	(4)	1	(1)	821	(2)
60-64	239	(2)	218	(1)	81	(1)	11	(5)	3	(3)	552	(1)
65 or older	614	(6)	233	(1)	84	(1)	15	(7)	1	(1)	948	(2)
Female subtotal	9,717	(100)	20,823	(100)	7,988	(100)	207	(100)	100	(100)	38,914	(100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,718</b>		<b>97,794</b>		<b>52,531</b>		<b>2,036</b>		<b>657</b>		<b>315,390</b>	

<sup>1</sup>Includes 6 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

<sup>2</sup>Includes 575 males and 79 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

**Table 9. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates,<sup>1</sup> and deaths, by half-year and age group, through June 1993,<sup>2</sup> United States**

Half-year	Adults/adolescents			Children <13 years old		
	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval
Before 1981	93	79.6	30	7	71.4	1
1981 Jan.–June	98	89.8	37	11	81.8	2
July–Dec.	210	91.4	87	5	100.0	7
1982 Jan.–June	408	92.2	155	14	85.7	8
July–Dec.	707	91.2	289	15	80.0	5
1983 Jan.–June	1,304	93.3	525	33	100.0	13
July–Dec.	1,660	93.1	938	42	90.5	16
1984 Jan.–June	2,575	92.7	1,405	51	84.3	26
July–Dec.	3,410	92.7	1,978	61	86.9	22
1985 Jan.–June	4,955	92.2	2,829	98	76.5	45
July–Dec.	6,372	91.5	3,901	130	81.5	70
1986 Jan.–June	8,400	90.3	5,108	136	82.4	64
July–Dec.	10,030	88.2	6,574	189	70.9	92
1987 Jan.–June	13,069	88.6	7,613	220	71.8	118
July–Dec.	14,535	85.4	8,010	260	67.7	168
1988 Jan.–June	16,771	83.0	9,389	258	64.7	134
July–Dec.	17,342	82.6	10,745	339	59.9	174
1989 Jan.–June	19,925	78.2	12,363	347	59.7	172
July–Dec.	20,201	75.8	14,200	337	54.6	185
1990 Jan.–June	22,200	69.9	14,346	355	51.0	192
July–Dec.	21,705	64.5	15,211	375	41.3	190
1991 Jan.–June	25,008	56.3	15,757	351	40.2	161
July–Dec.	26,415	46.4	17,244	301	32.6	189
1992 Jan.–June	28,933	32.4	16,904	362	30.7	166
July–Dec.	28,090	19.6	16,495	287	24.7	180
1993 Jan.–June	16,111	9.0	9,419	126	16.7	107
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>310,680</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>191,824</b>	<b>4,710</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>2,510</b>

<sup>1</sup>Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100. For example, during the interval January through June 1982, AIDS was diagnosed in 408 adults/adolescents. Through June 1993, 376 of these 408 were reported as dead. Therefore, the case fatality rate is 92.2 (376 divided by 408, multiplied by 100). The case-fatality rates shown here may be underestimates because of incomplete reporting of deaths. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease.

<sup>2</sup>Includes 6 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

<sup>3</sup>Case totals include 153 patients whose date of diagnosis is unknown. Death totals include 282 adults/adolescents and 3 children known to have died, but whose dates of death are unknown.

**Table 10. AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and definition category, diagnosed through June 1993,<sup>1</sup> United States**

Definition category	Period of diagnosis											
	Before June 1989		July 1989– June 1990		July 1990– June 1991		July 1991– June 1992		July 1992– June 1993		Cumulative total <sup>4</sup>	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Pre-1987 definition	99,383	(80)	28,311	(66)	28,538	(60)	28,074	(50)	14,883	(33)	199,189	(63)
1987 definition	23,648	(19)	13,158	(31)	15,202	(32)	17,087	(31)	10,504	(24)	79,600	(25)
1993 definition <sup>2</sup>	1,067	( 1)	1,618	( 4)	3,699	( 8)	10,841	(19)	19,224	(43)	36,601	(12)
Severe HIV-related immunosuppression <sup>3</sup>	766		1,353		3,118		9,740		17,812		32,846	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	263		239		534		955		1,013		3,099	
Recurrent pneumonia	29		26		43		129		366		593	
Invasive cervical cancer	11		4		8		26		40		89	
Total	124,098	(100)	43,087	(100)	47,439	(100)	56,002	(100)	44,611	(100)	315,390	(100)

<sup>1</sup>Includes 6 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

<sup>2</sup>Persons who meet only the 1993 AIDS case definition and whose date of diagnosis is before January 1993 were diagnosed retrospectively. The sum of diagnoses listed for the four conditions under the 1993 definition do not equal the 1993 definition total because some persons have more than one diagnosis from the added conditions of pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer.

<sup>3</sup>Defined as CD4+ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/μL or a CD4+ percentage less than 14 in persons with laboratory confirmation of HIV infection.

<sup>4</sup>Totals include 153 patients whose date of diagnosis is unknown.

**Table 11. Health-care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation, reported through June 1993, United States<sup>1</sup>**

Occupation	Documented occupational transmission <sup>2</sup>	Possible occupational transmission <sup>3</sup>
	No.	No.
Dental worker, including dentist	—	7
Embalmer/morgue technician	—	3
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	—	7
Health aide/attendant	1	8
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	6
Laboratory technician, clinical	14	13
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	1	1
Nurse	13	15
Physician, nonsurgical	4	8
Physician, surgical	—	2
Respiratory therapist	1	1
Technician, dialysis	1	1
Technician, surgical	1	1
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	—	3
Other health-care occupations	—	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>78</b>

<sup>1</sup>Health-care workers are defined as those persons, including students and trainees, who have worked in a health-care, clinical, or HIV laboratory setting at any time since 1978. See *MMWR* 1992;41:823-5.

<sup>2</sup>Health-care workers who had documented HIV seroconversion after occupational exposure: 32 had percutaneous exposure, 4 had mucocutaneous exposure, 1 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures. Thirty-four exposures were to blood from an HIV-infected person, 1 to visibly bloody fluid, 1 to an unspecified fluid, and 1 to concentrated virus in a laboratory. Eight of these health-care workers have developed AIDS.

<sup>3</sup>These health-care workers have been investigated and are without identifiable behavioral or transfusion risks; each reported percutaneous or mucocutaneous occupational exposures to blood or body fluids, or laboratory solutions containing HIV, but HIV seroconversion specifically resulting from an occupational exposure was not documented.

**Table 12. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through June 1993, United States**

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	( %)
<b>Single mode of exposure</b>		
Men who have sex with men	166,023	(53)
Injecting drug use	62,414	(20)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2,057	(1)
Heterosexual contact	21,133	(7)
Receipt of transfusion <sup>1</sup>	5,727	(2)
Receipt of transplant of tissues/organs <sup>2</sup>	6	(0)
Other <sup>3</sup>	12	(0)
<b>Single mode of exposure subtotal</b>	<b>257,372</b>	<b>(83)</b>
<b>Multiple modes of exposure</b>		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	17,547	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	76	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	3,410	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	2,397	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	79	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	9,619	(3)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,059	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	20	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	670	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	740	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	18	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	1,553	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	365	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	3	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	26	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	148	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	19	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	25	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	387	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	15	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	2	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	5	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	66	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	2	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	8	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1	(0)
<b>Multiple modes of exposure subtotal</b>	<b>38,260</b>	<b>(12)</b>
<b>Risk not identified<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>15,048</b>	<b>(5)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>310,680</b>	<b>(100)</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes 23 adult/adolescents who developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody.

<sup>2</sup>Six adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue from HIV-infected donors. Three of the 6 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.

<sup>3</sup>"Other" refers to 8 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of sero-conversion; to 2 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies; to 1 person who acquired HIV infection perinatally and was diagnosed with AIDS after age 13; and to 1 person with intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person.

<sup>4</sup>"Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1992 through June 1993, United States

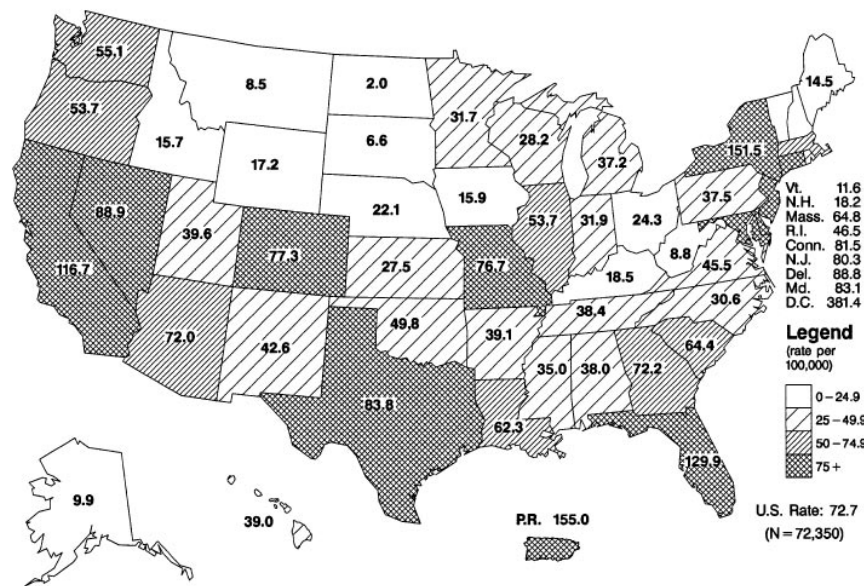
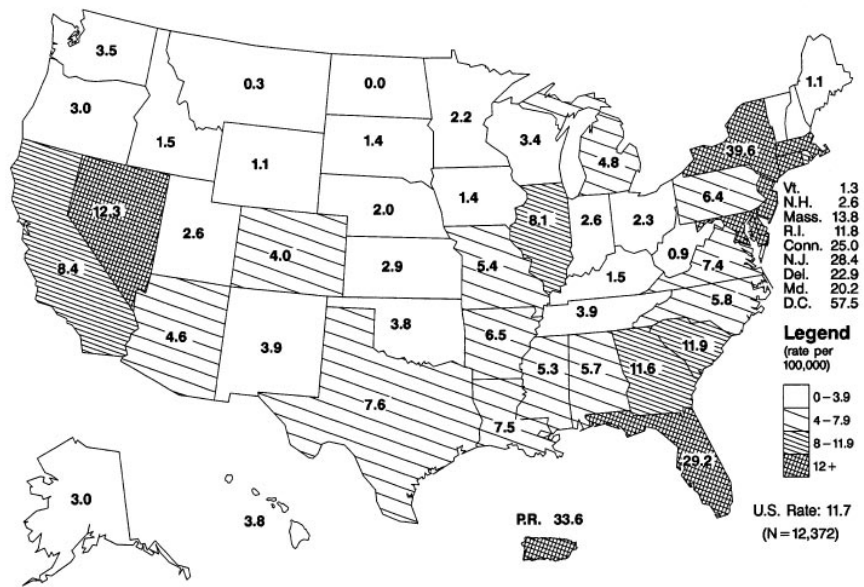
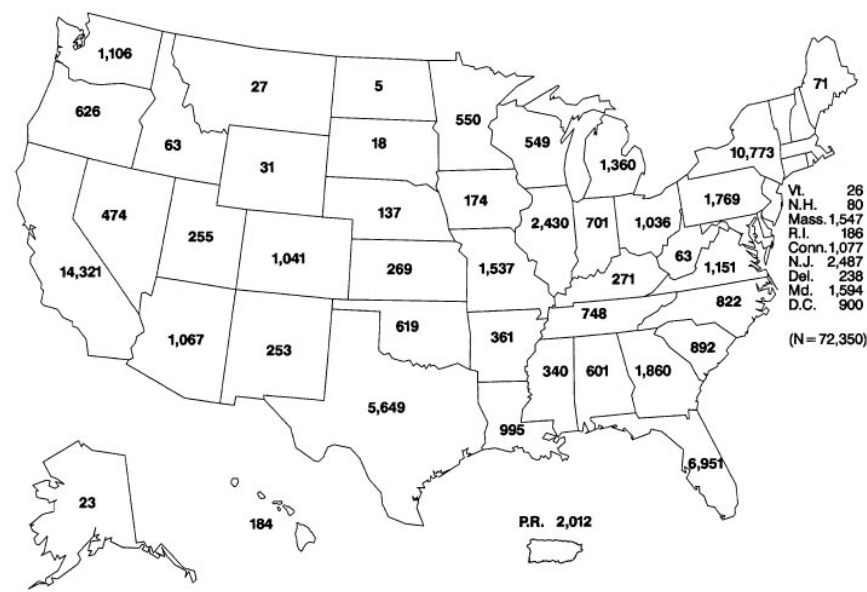


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1992 through June 1993, United States



**Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported July 1992 through June 1993, United States**



**Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported July 1992 through June 1993, United States**

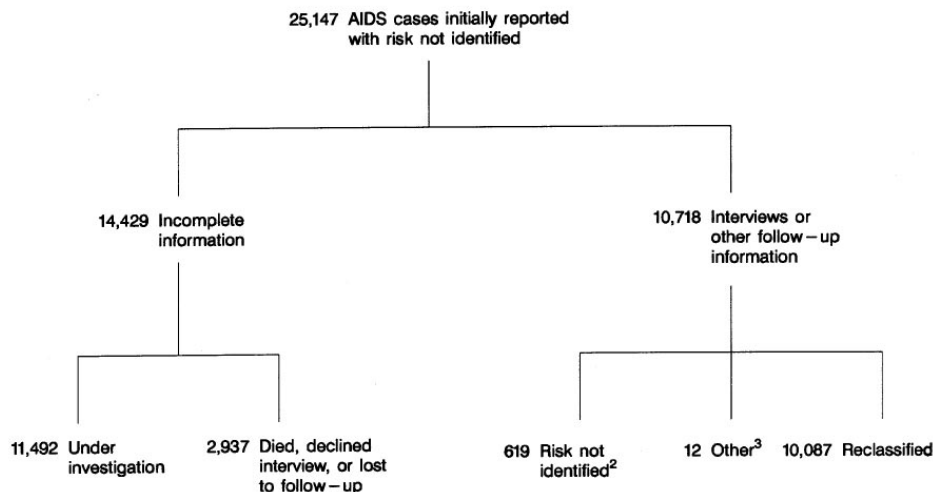




**Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported July 1992 through June 1993, United States**



**Figure 6. Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases with risk not identified, reported through June 1993<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup>Excludes 66 children under 13 years of age whose risk is not identified: 56 children who are under investigation and 10 who have died, declined interview, or were lost to follow-up. An additional 201 children who were initially reported with a risk not identified have been reclassified after investigation.

<sup>2</sup>Heterosexual transmission. 533 of the 619 persons who had no risk identified after follow-up responded to a standardized questionnaire: 178 (36%) of 491 persons responding to questions related to sexually transmitted diseases gave a history of such diseases and 119 (36%) of 330 interviewed men reported sexual contact with a prostitute. Some of these persons may represent unreported or unrecognized heterosexual transmission of HIV. See *MMWR*;38:423-4, 429-34.

<sup>3</sup>Eight are health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion; 2 are patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies; 1 is a person who acquired HIV infection perinatally and was diagnosed with AIDS after age 13; and 1 is a person with intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person.

## Surveillance and reporting of AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. dependencies and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States<sup>1</sup> report AIDS cases to CDC using a uniform case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 (*MMWR* 1985;34:373-5), in 1987 (*MMWR* 1987;36[suppl. no. 1S]:1S-15S), and again in 1993 (*MMWR* 1992;41 [no. RR-17]:1-19). The revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions and used human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition.

For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated HIV encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of the opportunistic disease). In addition to the 23 clinical conditions in the 1987 AIDS case definition, the 1993 expanded case definition for adults and adolescents includes HIV-infected persons with CD4<sup>+</sup> T-lymphocyte counts of less than 200 cells/ $\mu$ L or a CD4<sup>+</sup> percentage of less than 14, and persons diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia (more than 2 episodes in a 12-month period), and invasive cervical cancer. This expanded definition requires laboratory confirmation of HIV infection in a person with a CD4<sup>+</sup> T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/ $\mu$ L or with one of the added clinical conditions. Persons who meet the criteria for more than one definition category are classified hierarchically in the following order: pre-1987, 1987, and 1993. Persons in the 1993 definition category only meet the 1993 definition.

Each issue of this report includes information received and tabulated by CDC through the last day of the previous quarter. Data are tabulated by date of report to CDC unless otherwise noted. Data for U.S. dependencies and possessions and for associ-

ated independent nations are included in the totals.

Age group tabulations are based on the person's age at diagnosis of AIDS: adult/adolescent cases include persons 13 years of age and older; pediatric cases include children under 13 years of age.

Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population are included in this report. On December 31, 1992, the Office of Management and Budget announced new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions which reflect changes in the U.S. population determined by the 1990 census. These definitions were revised on June 30, 1993. The cities and counties which compose each metropolitan area in Table 2 are listed in the publication "Revised Statistical Definitions for Metropolitan Areas" (available from National Technical Information Service, accession no. PB93-505-824).

The metropolitan area definitions are the MSAs for all areas except the 6 New England states. For these states, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) are used. Metropolitan areas are named for a central city in the MSA or NECMA, may include several cities and counties, and may cross state boundaries. For example, AIDS cases and annual rates presented for the District of Columbia in Table 1 include only persons residing within the geographic boundaries of the District. AIDS cases and annual rates for Washington, D.C., in Table 2 include persons residing within the metropolitan area, which includes counties in both Maryland and Virginia. State or metropolitan area data tabulations are based on the person's residence at diagnosis of the first AIDS-indicator disease(s).

Data in this report are provisional. Reporting delays (time between diagnosis and report to CDC) vary widely among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, and age categories, and have been as long as several years for some cases. About 55 percent of all cases are reported within 3 months of diagnosis, but about 20 percent are reported more than 1 year after diagnosis.

Although completeness of reporting of diagnosed cases varies by geographic region and population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85 percent complete (*J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*, 1992;5:257-64; and *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1495-9). In

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<sup>1</sup>Included among the dependencies, possessions, and independent nations are Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia. The latter 5 comprise the category "Pacific Islands, U.S." listed in Table 1.

addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic diseases diagnosed after the initial case report was submitted to CDC and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases. Caution should be used in interpreting case-fatality rates because reporting of deaths is incomplete.

## Exposure categories

For surveillance purposes, AIDS cases are counted only once in a hierarchy of exposure categories. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in the category listed first in the hierarchy, except for men with both a history of sexual contact with other men and injecting drug use. They make up a separate category.

“Men who have sex with men” cases include men who report sexual contact with other men (i.e., homosexual contact) and men who report sexual contact with both men and women (i.e., bisexual contact). “Heterosexual contact” cases include persons who report either specific heterosexual contact with a person with (or at increased risk for) HIV infection (e.g., an injecting drug user), or persons presumed to have acquired HIV infection through heterosexual contact if they were born in countries with a distinctive pattern of transmission termed “Pattern II” by the World Health Organization (*MMWR* 1988;37:286-8, 293-5). Pattern II transmission is observed in areas of sub-Saharan Africa and in some Caribbean countries. In these countries, most of the reported cases occur in heterosexuals and the male-to-female ratio is approximately 1:1. Injecting drug use and homosexual transmission either do not occur or occur rarely.

“Risk not identified” cases are persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. Risk not identified cases include persons who are currently under investigation by local health department officials; persons whose exposure history is incomplete because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow-up; and persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available and no exposure mode was identified. Persons who have an exposure mode identified at the time of follow-up are reclassified into the appropriate exposure category.

## Rates

Rates are calculated on an annual basis per 100,000 population, based on U.S. Bureau of Census data from the 1990 census, and on extrapolations from the 1990 census and official Census Bureau estimates for 1991. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases for a 12-month period divided by the 1991 or 1992 population, multiplied by 100,000.

Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in the period, multiplied by 100. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease.